

THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1892.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office, 238 E. Tenth St., 242

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$2.00

Daily only, three months, \$5.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

Daily only, one year, \$10.00

than the Democratic candidates it would make no difference with the result, so long as the election officers are appointed by the Democratic candidates or their friends to count them in. Such is the design of the laws of several States of the South. The government in those States is a succession of vote-counters, and the succession is more certain than that of the members of the royal families in monarchical governments.

"GENERAL" STEVENSON AS A LOYAL MAN IN WAR TIMES.

So much of the policy and conduct of the copperheads during the war was so repugnant to the average thought of the men of this generation that a spirit of incredulity prevails when what they said and did is told by survivors, and it is difficult to make the young believe that men who now claim to be loyal were ever so antagonistic to their country and so unrelenting against those who were devoting themselves to the preservation of the Nation; thus, when it is alleged that "General" Stevenson distributed arms among his fellow-copperheads, though attested by witnesses who would be believed on any other subject, his general denial is accepted as satisfactory, and men who would shudder at the thought of voting for a man who would arm men against their loyal neighbors in such a crisis, vote for him. But there was a class of Democratic measures that became written history, and which cannot be pooh-poohed aside, and which no man can indorse, even now, unless he is now, as he was then, in hearty sympathy with the measures and the men engaged in them.

No man or woman who was in middle life in 1864 can ever forget the pall of gloom that settled on almost every household that summer. The draft of 500,000 that had been ordered in February had taken the flower of many a family to the front when they were not able to hire a substitute, as young Grover Cleveland was; and though the ultimate result of the war was not doubtful, yet the rebels were displaying wonderful persistence, in hopes that the oncoming presidential election would develop such unrest among the people of the North as to compel a surrender of the Union cause, so that they might dictate terms of peace. This was the condition when the Republican convention met, June 8, in Baltimore. Its platform gave no uncertain sound. It read:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to aid the government in quelling by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The reading of this declaration quickened the blood of every remaining old soldier, and no less of every young American whose blood has not been tainted by inheriting the virus of old-time copperheadism. Of course, old copperheads despise it now, as they did then, but some of them are too politic to say so. A few weeks later the Democratic party met in national convention at Chicago. It was composed largely of members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and entirely of men in sympathy with the rebels in arms, as is shown by their resolutions, two of which read as follows:

Resolved, That this convention explicitly declares, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the State or other peaceable means, to the end that the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

The new "General" Stevenson was a ruling spirit in that convention, and so enthusiastic in its "aim and object" that he was put on the electoral ticket by his kith in Illinois to go from town to town and appeal to the voters of that State to halt Sherman midway to the sea and Grant cutting his way through the Wilderness, and to forget Antietam and Gettysburg and Atlanta, and scores of other Union victories long enough to hold a parley with armed rebellion and see on what terms they would accept our surrender. The brave men of Illinois repudiated him by more than twenty-two thousand.

One feature of these resolutions can hardly be appreciated by the young men of this period. The only question at issue between Union men and the rebels was our national integrity. Then, as now, the Republicans claimed that the United States constituted a nation, one and indivisible, while then, as now, the Democratic party maintained that the bond of union was only that of a confederation of independent and sovereign States. Everything else that seemed involved in the war was absolutely subordinate to this central and sole issue, and the Democratic party then, as now, North as well as South, maintained this doctrine; hence that convention expressed the true Democratic doctrine of war times and before the war as well as of to-day, when it said that "the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired."

"General" Stevenson's part in this attack upon our national integrity cannot be denied. If he has ever changed his views upon the supreme sovereignty of the State no one knows of it. He is, in fact, appealing to the people for support now, as then, on the doctrine of a confederation of States, not of a union of States in one grand nation. Of course, he will be supported now, as then, by men who would have been glad in 1864 to have surrendered to rebels in arms, and who would now be pleased to see a man in command of our army and navy who is in sympathy with the "time-honored" Democratic doctrine of a "federal" union and the "rights of the States."

We challenge a comparison of the doctrine of the Republican party of 1864 with that of the Democratic party of the same period, no less than a comparison of the leaders of that doctrine then and now, who are seeking the indorsement of the American people, with the

leaders of the Republican doctrine of then and now who are before the people for indorsement. We need not point out wherein they differed then and wherein now.

AS TO THE PRINTING OF HISTORY.

The Journal is grieved to learn from the Sentinel and the News, and also from some private Democratic sources, that its recent publication of the history of the Knights of the Golden Circle is not regarded in the light of proper and legitimate newspaper enterprise. The sensitive beings who object to the printing of this sketch would, it appears from the tone of their remarks, much prefer to read about the cholera. There is something so distasteful to them in any reference to the war period that they are unwilling to mention the subject, and to have its consideration thrust upon them by means of headlines and illustrations, and the relation of unpleasant incidents outrages their tender sensibilities. The Journal regrets that this is so, but in its recognized role of a great educational organ it cannot refrain from disseminating useful information merely because certain superstitious citizens do not like the character of the information. As for the propriety of such publication, chapters of history are always in order. Some facts relating to the discovery of America by Columbus recently appeared in these columns; also, some reminiscences of Andrew Jackson's day, and no protest was heard from any quarter. It is because the Knights of the Golden Circle were an element in the late civil war that allusion to them is deprecated by a certain class of persons. Nevertheless, there are times when a mention of even this sore and ought-to-be-forbidden subject is held by this paper to be opportune and salutary. For, with all the effort by the Indiana Democrats to ignore the facts of history, it cannot be denied that there was within the memory of men not old a war that shook the country to its foundations, a war brought on for the purpose of destroying the Union, a war for which the Democratic party was responsible. It is also true that a traitorous, despicable secret organization existed in that party, strongest in Indiana and Illinois, whose sworn purpose was to aid the open enemies of the Union, and to hinder by every means possible, from resistance to the draft to assassination, the efforts of loyal men to save their country from destruction. The war is over, but many of these men still live and have shown no sign of repentance for their part in this base conspiracy. Their party continues to honor them, and has chosen as its candidate for the vice-presidency a man whose name, as Major Olmstead testifies, was on a membership roll captured by him. Even though the feelings of its Democratic readers are harrowed thereby, the Journal feels entirely justified in calling attention to the "Golden Circle" in which there is evidence that Adlai Stevenson was a "Knight," and it is likely to add to the public stock of knowledge on this topic from time to time.

The speaker who declared, on Labor day, that Indianapolis was one of the few spots which were not threatened with strikes, drew upon his imagination for his facts. The truth is that in a long time there have not been less strikes than at the date of Labor day in 1892. In the iron industry there is no trouble, except at Homestead and one or two other mills under Mr. Frick. The threatened general railroad strike was prevented by the wisdom of the union leaders. The housewife strike in New York was ended several weeks ago, and the granite quarry troubles in New England are practically settled.

A WELL-INFORMED Republican from one of the northern counties says that in several of them many Democrats who are angry because of the increase in their taxes will vote the Republican legislative ticket, to the end that there may be a Legislature which can intelligently deal with the question of taxation. It is bad for a party when its rank and file lose faith in those in official position whom they know personally.

The Journal respectfully calls the attention of Mr. Adlai Stevenson and his friends to excerpts from affidavits made by sundry reputable citizens, now or formerly of Bloomington, Ill., which appear elsewhere in this paper. If Adlai wishes to make any affidavits by way of denial while in this city to-day the Journal's columns are open to him.

COMMENTING on the recent wage statistics of Indianapolis Peelle, of this State, the Indianapolis News remarked that "the weight of published evidence has heretofore indicated an annual wage smaller than here given." Great Scott! Is there a Democratic Statistician in Indiana who has become a traitor to his party by telling the truth?

WHILE the Western cross-roads freetrader is howling about the vast profits of protected monopolists, the Eastern freetrader, organ, like the Springfield Republican, complains that the protective tariff stimulates new industries without profit to the manufacturer.

MR. SHIEL was not everybody's first choice for the candidacy for county treasurer simply because there were some who thought his opponent would be a stronger candidate, and not because he is not amply qualified to fill the office. The abuse of Mr. Shiel is unjust. He was a full-term soldier during the war, and carries more than one scar to show that he was a front-rank man. For years he has been a citizen of Indianapolis and a successful business man, who has achieved the reputation of being strictly honest. His note would be good in any bank, and his judgment on business matters is of value. He has never trampled a man down, but has helped as many unfortunate men as any man of his means. He is a fighter; he never carries concealed weapons or lurks in the dark to secretly stab an opponent. If he declares for a man he is for him in a manner that cannot be suspected. He is a public spirited man, liberal to his church and devoted to his family. He has achieved success by his own efforts, and there is not a trace of dishonesty to be found in either his personal or political record. If

the News prefers to him the candidate who used an ax to open a ballot-box to which he would have had the key if he had had a right to open it, all right. There is no accounting for tastes.

PUBLICATION of Henry George's single-tax organ, the New York Standard, has been discontinued. Mr. George explains that the single-tax idea is now so standard and so does not need an organ. Mr. George is a very optimistic person, and cherishes a different opinion on this point from that of the majority of people. Perhaps he depends on the Indianapolis Sentinel to trace the idea up when it wobbles.

THE statue of Columbus, the gift of Italians to New York city, is still in quarantine. It should not be admitted to port till all danger is over. After all the services he has rendered the country the shades of Columbus have the right to demand that his stone representative shall be allowed to do nothing at this late date to mar the original's fame.

THE Evansville Courier recently printed a bogus interview to the effect that Monroe Seiberling was hostile to the theory of protection, but in spite of his written denial of any such statements or any such purpose, the Courier refuses to make a retraction.

A MAN with a red neck and a silk hat is not necessarily a "sport." He may be an honest, hard-working citizen recovering from a summer outing.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

And He Was Sent to Bed.
Tommy—Say, paw, Mr. Potts lost the use of his eyes for a few hours last night.
Mr. Pigg—Why, I never heard of that. How did it happen?
Tommy—The electric lights went out.

No Cue.
Minnie—That was an awfully pathetic scene in the second act, but you never cried a bit, you hard-hearted thing.
Mamie—How should I know I was expected to cry? There wasn't any of that delightful slivery music with it.

The Peasimist.
"My man," said the woman who was leaning across the fence, "is one of those here peasant-minded fellows who thinks that a man who is a little bit of a philosopher is a fool."

"An' what's that?" asked the other woman.
"Why, one of those here fellows that is allers sure that he's a comin' to him, and is mighty surprised when it comes."

Remarkable Generosity.
"I see by this paper," said the private secretary, "that some man has invented a furnace that enables one to do the work that formerly required ten. Are we going to put the price up in proportion?"
"No," replied the coal magnate, "we won't be hogish just because we can. About an eight-fold raise will be enough, I guess."

The Beauty of It.
Mrs. Wickwire—Just think! Old Mr. Grimes and the widow Bliss were sweethearts in their younger days, but married, and now that they have nearly reached the age of seventy years they are going to get married. Isn't that beautiful?
Mr. Wickwire—I don't see where the beauty of it comes in.
Mrs. Wickwire—Why, just here, dear. They are not likely now to live long enough to get tired of each other.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

It is the longest, but also the ablest, document of the kind so far issued in our history, and notwithstanding its length, it is read by a million of people with the greatest interest and avidity. —Louisville Commercial (Ind.).

The final impression left by reading the present letter, comparing it with that of four years ago, is that the President has grown during his incumbency of the great and noble into a strong and clear-headed statesman, than when he took the helm of state. —Indianapolis News.

ALL in all, the letter, as a campaign document, is artfully done. It will make votes among the thoughtless and the ignorant. But in those features in which it is intended to be strongest it cannot stand for an instant before the light of fact and knowledge. —Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

PRESIDENT HARRISON's letter of acceptance is simply a stump-speech in the form of an epistle. It is less a document to elucidate his views or to explain his party's purposes than an attempt to gain votes by recommending those views and purposes to a hostile public opinion. —New York World (Dem.).

By this letter the President forcibly and aggressively puts the Republican party in an attitude to push the campaign to victory. It puts the Democracy on the defensive for their economic heresies, and exposes the fatality with which that party puts itself in the wrong whenever it hopes for success. —Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It is the bugle note of our tried and trusted leader, that cannot fail to carry conviction by its logic and strong common sense. With this admirable letter, the presentation of the policy of the Republican party, in every issue now before the people, our triumph in November is assured. —Cleveland Leader.

What Mr. Harrison has to say in his letter of acceptance regarding silver seems to us to be reasonably conclusive as to his intention to veto any free-coinage bill that might be presented to him were he re-elected. It is certain that no such bill would or could comply with the conditions that he lays down as imperative. —New York Times (Dem.).

PERHAPS the most striking and significant aspect of the letter is its appeal to farmers. Much space is devoted to showing the great benefits conferred upon them by reciprocity, by the McKinley law, by the Agricultural Department, etc., all of which looks as if the President is rather anxious about the effect of the Alliance movement in the Northwest. —New York Herald.

HE never writes for quantity, and while his letter is a long one, it is no more than covers the ground occupied by the party which he represents in the campaign. And when the question of its length is considered, no question need be asked as to what the principles of the Republican party are, or what the principles of the President are. He is in full accord. —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

THE President has risen steadily and rapidly in public esteem, and this masterly letter is only another exhibition of the greatness which seems common to the man. It will place new arguments in the hands of his supporters, inspire them with new courage and zeal, and imbue the members of his party with a determination to give the country four years more of Republican rule. —Cleveland Leader.

THE President's letter of acceptance touches all the questions of national concern, and touches them vigorously, luminously and satisfactorily. It gives special prominence to the tariff, reciprocity and financial issues, and is thoroughly sound on each of them. The doctrine which it presents and champions is a doctrine which has effected a valuable and successful success in its operation. —St. Louis Globe Democrat.

In dignity and elevation of tone, in breadth of statesmanship, in deliberation and care of statement, it is worthy of a place with the ablest state papers of the Nation's history. His letter of acceptance, in form addressed to the committee from the national Republican convention, is a public and powerful review of the work which has been done for the country by the administration and by Congress since power was first placed in the hands of the President. It directly appeals to the people to decide whether this work merits a vote of want of confidence. The appeal is not personal. —New York Tribune.

BLAINE DEFINES THE ISSUES.

Letter from the Apostle of Reciprocity That Will Make Democracy Squirm.

Three Planks in that Party's Platform Dissected and Their Weak Points Exposed to the Gaze of American Voters.

Time Has Vindicated the McKinley Bill with Its Reciprocity Clause.

Its Blessings Have Been Manifested and It Is Still Working Wonders—The Danger of Adopting Wildcat Currency.

BLAINE'S THREE ISSUES.

Protection, Reciprocity and Currency the Questions That Should Be Discussed. AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6.—The following letter from Hon. James G. Blaine to Chairman Manley, of the Republican State committee, is made public to-day:

BAK HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.

To Hon. Joseph H. Manley, chairman, etc.: My Dear Sir—Not being able, for reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being strongest for the Republicans to urge before the people.

First—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system.

Second—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system.

Third—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system.

Fourth—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system.

Fifth—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system.

Sixth—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system.

Seventh—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system.

Eighth—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system.

Ninth—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to be a workable, adaptable and profitable system.

Tenth—The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system.